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idealized career vividly epitomizes the experiences and traits of his tribe. Indeed, the author admits that in some of these stories the characters are pieced together of fragments relating to several individuals, yet no violence is rendered to the general truthfulness of the narration in giving to the incidents the unity of a single individuality.

It is evident that the author of *Wild Animals I Have Known* is a keen woodsman, as well as an accomplished artist and writer, and has given us a book that opens a new field to our vision — a book equally well adapted to young and old, and one which cannot fail to inspire interest in and kindness of feeling toward the beasts that are our kin.

J. A. A.

Ichthyologia Ohiensis.¹ — Dr. Call should have the thanks of American ichthyologists for his transcript of this valuable and very rare work by one of the pioneers of American faunistics. Only eight copies of the original text are known to be in existence. The transcript is from the original articles which appeared in the *Western Review and Miscellaneous Magazine* during the years 1819-21, and afterwards reprinted from the same type in one volume. A biographical sketch of seven and an essay of eleven pages on the ichthyologic work of Rafinesque precede the text of the *Ichthyologia*, which is followed by a bibliography of thirty-three titles and an appendix containing the transcript of an autograph letter with the facsimile of a drawing by Rafinesque of *Pomolobus chrysochloris*. The book is handsomely printed on heavy paper and is limited to 250 numbered copies.

Recent Contributions of Dr. Boulenger to Ichthyology. — Dr. G. A. Boulenger, of the British Museum, has published a third fascicle of materials for the fauna of the Congo, containing descriptions and plates of many new species, chiefly Siluroids. This series is printed at Brussels under the auspices of the Congo Free State, and reflects great credit on the public spirit of that late comer into the assembly of nations. Dr. Boulenger gives in the *Bulletin of the University of Turin* a report on the fishes collected by Dr. Enrico Festa about Panama. The new species are the following: *Piabucina festa* from

¹ Rafinesque, C. *Ichthyologia Ohiensis*; or, Natural History of the Fishes Inhabiting the River Ohio and its Tributary Streams. A Verbatim et Literatim Reprint of the Original, with a Sketch of the Life, the Ichthyologic Work, and the Ichthyological Bibliography of Rafinesque, by Richard Ellsworth Call, Cleveland. The Burrows Bros. Co., 1899. 175 pp., 8vo, portrait.

Laguna della Pita. *Hippoglossina sabanensis* from Rio Sabana. In this paper Dr. Boulenger seems to have abandoned his respect for the law of priority in nomenclature, to which he has usually shown a proper regard. There is no obvious reason for reverting to Mesoprius, when Lutjanus has priority and the sanction of large current usage. Nor is there any justification for using *Pristifoma* for Pomadasis. Naturalists must either use the oldest unoccupied generic name, or else abandon all rule and each one do as he pleases. The result of this line of action is the present confusion, from which the rigid application of the law of priority offers the only means of escape.

In the same *Bulletin* Dr. Boulenger continues the discussion of the fishes of Ecuador collected by Dr. Enrico Festa. The species for the most part are identical with those found at Panama. The following new species are described: *Pristifoma labraciforme* from the Bay of Ste. Hélène, Santa Elena, a species close to Poey's *Pomadasis ramosus*, *Hæmulon helenæ* from the Bay of Santa Elena, *Corvina miacanthus* from Guayaquil. This species belongs to the modern genus *Bairdiella*, *Heros feste*, from Rio Guayas, Guayaquil.

In the *Annals and Magazine of Natural History* Dr. Boulenger notes the occurrence of *Lepidopus* (or *Benthodesmus*) *atlanticus* at Madeira. The same species has been also recorded from Portugal under the name of *Lepidopus argenteus*. He also discusses the species of the genus *Callanthias* and describes a new *Anabas* from the Congo.

Under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture of the Cape of Good Hope, Dr. Boulenger describes two new gobies from the Cape, *Gobius gilchristi* and *Callionymus costatus*.

In the *Proceedings of the Zoölogical Society of London* Dr. Boulenger has a valuable review of the genera and species of Mormyridæ. In this paper stress is laid on the numbers of vertebræ, and these have been counted by means of the Röntgen rays, an interesting application of a discovery in physics to systematic zoölogy. D. S. J.

Teeth of Lizards and Snakes.—The structure and development of the teeth in lizards and snakes have been studied by Dr. H. Levy.¹ The outer enamel layer and the inner dentine layer are clearly distinguishable, and there is no transition in these two layers, as has been claimed for the lower vertebrates. In the development of the

¹ Levy, H. Beiträge zur Kenntnis des Baues und der Entwicklung der Zähne bei den Reptilien, *Jenaische Zeitschrift für Naturwissenschaft*, Bd. xxxii, pp 313–346, Taf. xi.